

<b>Prescribed Fire/Prescribed Burning/Management Ignited Fire</b>	The intentional use of fire to accomplish specific resource objectives under prescribed conditions and circumstances. Prescribed fire is used to accomplish specific resource objectives such as preparing sites for natural regeneration of trees, reducing fuels, or controlling unwanted vegetation.
<b>Prescription (Fire or Silvicultural)</b>	A planned series of treatments designed to change current stand structure to one that meets management goals.
<b>Pre-settlement</b>	The time period before European settlement, approximately mid to late 1800s.
<b>Primitive ROS Class</b>	Part of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Area is characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.
<b>Priority Definitions for Land Adjustment</b>	Priority 1: Land with the highest need for the Forest to acquire for resource protection and are usually mandated by laws and regulations. Priority 2: Land that will enhance and protect areas identified for special designation or significantly improve management effectiveness. Priority 3: Land that would be desirable additions to the Forest and are in the public interest. Also see Chapter 2 Forest-wide Land Adjustment Standards and Guidelines.
<b>Prohibited (to describe ORV use)</b>	ORV use of roads and trails, as well as cross-country, is not allowed, except by permit or for law enforcement, emergency, firefighting, and other administrative purposes.
<b>Project</b>	An organized effort to achieve an objective identified by location, activities, outputs, effects, and time period and responsibilities for execution.
<b>Puddling</b>	A severe alteration of soil structure that greatly reduces gas exchange and infiltration of water into the soil. Associated with fine-textured soils with high water content. Puddling may or may not result in an increase in soil density and with rutting, compaction often occurs. Puddling may occur at the bottom of a rut. (Minnesota GEIS, Jaakko Poyry, 1992). Detrimental puddling results from an alteration of soil structure severe enough to reduce the permeability and infiltration of the soil and are caused by depressions in the soil surface caused by an animal, foot or mechanical traffic.
<b>Pulpwood</b>	Trees that yield logs of suitable size and quality for production of pulp.
<b>Purchase</b>	Buying non-federal land for federal ownership.
<b>Range of Natural Variability (RNV)</b>	The variation of physical and biological conditions within an area due to natural processes with all of the elements present and functioning.
<b>Rare Natural Resources</b>	These are plants, animals, and natural communities that are defined as threatened, endangered, sensitive, special concern, or very uncommon.
<b>Record of Decision (ROD)</b>	An official document in which a deciding official states the alternative that will be implemented from a prepared environmental impact statement.
<b>Recovery (of federally listed species)</b>	Improvement in the status of listed species to the point at which listing is no longer appropriate under the criteria set out in the Endangered Species act.
<b>Recreation Development Lake</b>	Recreation use levels are moderate. The ownership is mixed public and private, with moderate development. Development mainly consists of seasonal and year-round residences and recreationally oriented commercial uses. Generally, recreation lakes are medium sized of 100 to 1,000 acres, and varying shapes and depths. Examples: CNF: Bowstring, Big; SNF: Dumbell, Devil Track, Whiteface Reservoir.

<b>Recreation Motor Vehicle (RMV)</b>	(This definition deleted from Forest Plan)
<b>Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)</b>	A formal Forest Service process designed to delineate, define, and integrate outdoor recreation opportunities in land and resource management planning. ROS classes are used to describe all recreation opportunity areas; from natural, undisturbed, and undeveloped to heavily used, modified and developed. ROS designations attempt to describe the kind of recreation experience one may have in a given part of the National Forest.
<b>Recreation Residence</b>	Cabins on National Forest System land that normally were established in tracts and built for recreation purposes, with agency approval and supervision. These cabins are authorized by special-use permit and are not the primary residences of the owners.
<b>Recreation River Segments</b>	Recreation River segments are located in sparsely to moderately populated areas with moderate to high road densities. Land ownership is mixed with seasonal residence and some year round residence. Moderate to high recreation use of these rivers and adjacent lands is common. Recreationists can expect a high degree of visitor encounters on these segments of river and accesses. This class of river has substantial potential for additional development and recreation use. Examples: CNF: Leech Lake River; SNF: Vermilion, five miles each side of Buyck.
<b>Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)</b>	Recreational use of National Forest System land, which aggregates 12 hours. It may consist of one person for 12 hours, two people for six hours, or any combination that totals 12 hours.
<b>Regeneration</b>	The renewal of a tree crop by either natural or artificial means. The term is also used to refer to the young crop itself.
<b>Release</b>	Removal of competing vegetation to allow desired tree species to grow.
<b>Remainder Zone</b>	The functional riparian area is subdivided into two management zones: the “near bank” zone and the “remainder” zone. The “remainder” zone is identified as the area, if any, that lies between the near bank zone and the landward limit of the functional riparian area.
<b>Remote River Segments</b>	Remote river segments are primarily located in unroaded, isolated tracts of undeveloped land that are sparsely populated. Typically, recreation use is low on remote river segments; however, moderate to high use can be experienced on sections that are more desirable. This class has the potential for visitors to experience solitude, remoteness, and natural conditions. There is relatively low potential for increased recreation development due to land suitability and road access constraints. Examples: CNF: Bowstring; SNF: Dumbell.
<b>Representative Array</b>	Having a representative array means maintaining a variety of ecosystems or habitats for plants and animals.
<b>Research Natural Areas (RNAs)</b>	Areas within National Forests that the Forest Service has designated to be permanently protected and maintained in a natural condition.
<b>Resilient, Resiliency</b>	The ability of a system to respond to disturbances. Resiliency is one of the properties that enable the system to persist in many different states of successional stages. In human communities, refers to the ability of a community to respond to externally induced changes such as larger economic or social forces.
<b>Resort</b>	Any building or structure of a permanent nature located on property riparian to any lake stream defined in Section 5(a) of the 1978 BWCA Wilderness Act, utilized for commercial profit purposes of providing convenient access thereto, kept, used, maintained or advertised as, or held out to the public to be a building or structure for